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Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

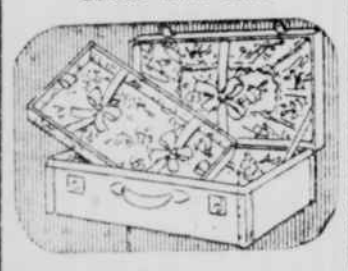
## Divine Discontent

Strange!—but many a false step is made by standing still. The wisdom of "masterly inactivity" is sometimes questionable.

To be satisfied with one's work is to go backward;—to be ever unsatisfied is to go forward.

The danger of self-complacency is that it brings no new ideas, new thoughts, or new business.

## Cross Suit Case



SUIT CASE—Black enameled duck cloth, with daintily flowered cretonneling; extra-shirred pocket inside cover; removable tray; black inside outside binding; hand sewn; nickel locks; 24-inch size... \$6.75  
26-inch size... \$7.75  
Extra deep, 26- and 28-inch... \$8.50 and \$9.50

HAT BOX—Black enameled duck cloth, flowered cretonne lining; two shirred side pockets; taking two hats; 12x16x16... \$8.00

## Cross Hand Bag



HAND BAG—Finest black pin-stitch leather, with moire silk lining; covered frame with gold-plated catches; framed coin compartment with kidskin lining, in center. Fitted with silk-backed mirror attached by chain; soft leather handle; 6 1/2 inches deep... \$15.00

## Cross Bill Fold



BILL FOLD (at left)—Tan pigskin or black pin Persian leather. A bill fold made doubly durable and compact by its rounded corners. The new full-length flaps keep all cards immaculately clean; it contains also a new full-length secret bill pocket and two stamp pockets... \$1.50

JEWEL BOX (at right)—Morocco, in colors, with silk and velvet lining; scarf-pin loops in cover; two compartments in body with removable protection pad; front lock; 5 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 3/4 inches... \$4.00  
Others from... \$1.00

## Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

World's Greatest Leather Stores

Uptown { 404 Fifth Avenue  
At 37th Street  
Downtown { 253 Broadway  
Opposite City Hall  
Boston—145 Tremont Street  
Dealers Throughout the World

# JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S PUBLICITY BILLS

Continued from page 1

son with the meeting of his lips it takes little of place to picture his father in his mind. And, like his father, his mouth and eyes assume at times the cordial geniality inspired by a full heart, dying coldly in the next twinkling of a second.

Watched by Throng.

He was without gesture as he sat in the highest witness chair, there in the room. Even when occasion seemed to invite it, he did not raise his voice in protesting tone. Always his voice was at the same pitch, strong enough to reach every spectator. It need not be said that the majority of his auditors sought to discover in him some physical evidence of the man of great riches, as if from his slender, soft, something would be revealed.

He was as quiet in dress as in manner. His suit was of dark gray. A pin, its tiny head of gold scarcely showing, was set in his solid dark blue tie. In answering questions briefly or going at length into his views, he faced Chairman Walsh. His eyes never strayed toward the spectators.

Before leaving the room at noon after the close of the hearing, he remained in the room for more than ten minutes each time. It gave the uniformed policemen time to clear the passageways. In the afternoon, he was at the bottom of the stairs leading to the lobby, "Mother" Jones, the aged parent of the United Mine Workers, greeted him. The detectives waited to hasten to the room, but he was not to be hurried. He was not to be hurried. He was not to be hurried.

"You don't understand the situation out in Colorado, Mr. Rockefeller," she said. "And so I'd like to talk it over with you some day and lay all the facts before you."

"Thank you very much," Mr. Rockefeller replied cordially. "We'll have to arrange for a discussion between us." As Mr. Rockefeller passed on, "Mother" Jones remarked to the group around her:

"He's all right. He isn't to blame for those things out there. But he should go out there and look at the new stones in the graveyard. That would tell him the whole story."

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the commission, came down then, and, thinking that the aged woman was being heckled, drew her toward the bureau president's office. It took "Mother" Jones about five minutes to make Mrs. Harriman understand that she was "just chatting with her boys."

Guard for Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Rockefeller was seated in the Board of Estimates room before the members of the commission reached their places. With him were Starr J. Murphy and Ivy L. Lee, who, with Mr. Rockefeller, constitute the personal staff of Mr. Rockefeller's father-in-law, Charles O. Heyd, the younger Rockefeller's secretary. They were surrounded by several detectives from Police Headquarters and two of Mr. Rockefeller's private guards. They sat on the floor, one in the first row, bending over a thick bunch of printed and typewritten papers.

A great majority of the spectators, not knowing Mr. Rockefeller, were being heckled, drew her toward the bureau president's office. It took "Mother" Jones about five minutes to make Mrs. Harriman understand that she was "just chatting with her boys."

One of the first questions asked was his business. "That is rather difficult to describe," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "I spend a large part of my time in managerial work on the foundation which my father has established."

He then asked permission to read a statement he had prepared, and after a question submitted some time ago as to his views of what extent the stockholders and directors of a corporation are responsible for the labor conditions which are produced; how generally and in what manner such responsibilities are assumed by stockholders and directors; and, on the basis of the labor policies of large corporations are determined.

Go ahead, Mr. Walsh said.

The responsibility of stockholders is practically limited to the election of directors. Mr. Rockefeller's statement declared, and the directors are responsible for the general conduct of the business, with power to elect officers and to determine the policies of the business. Labor conditions, within the scope of the officers and directors, who also initiate and determine labor policies. As to social conditions surrounding an industry, they depend on many factors other than labor conditions.

The statement then got to the Colorado situation in this way: "Since these questions have a special significance in so far as I am concerned because of events in Colorado, I feel that I owe it to the commission to make a statement in reference thereto which will help to further answer the questions asked."

"Any one who has followed the controversy which has arisen out of the Colorado situation will have observed that no effort has been spared to make it appear that I have attempted to exercise a kind of absolutism over the exercise of capital in Colorado, and particularly that I have sought to dictate a policy of non-recognition of unions. An attitude toward industry and toward labor such as is so common to the exercise of capital is, however, contrary to the spirit of my whole purpose and training that I cannot allow these allegations to pass unnoticed without at least one word of explanation."

While it has been said that I have exercised an absolute authority in relation to the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, it has also been said that I have been too indifferent, and that as a director I should have exercised more authority. Clearly, both are true.

What are the facts?

Believes in Union Labor. "First, with reference to my attitude toward labor unions: I believe it to be just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object. Such associations of labor manifest themselves in promoting collective bargaining and living conditions, in providing machinery whereby grievances may easily and without prejudice to the individual be taken up with the management. "Sometimes they provide benefit features, sometimes they seek to increase wages, but whatever their specific purpose, so long as it is to promote the wellbeing of the employees, having always due regard for the just interests of the employer and the public, leaving every worker free to associate himself with such groups or to work independently, as he may choose—I favor them most heartily."

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of this kind are the exception, such publicity is generally given to their unsocial acts that all combinations of capital, however rightly managed or broadly benefited, are thereby brought under suspicion. Likewise, sometimes happens that combinations of labor are conducted without just regard for the rights of the employer or the public, and methods and practices adopted which, because unworthy or unlawful, are deserving of public censure.

"Such organizations of labor bring discredit and suspicion upon other organizations which are legitimate and just, and, for the same reason, proper combinations of capital, and they should be similarly dealt with."

Upholds Union Principle.

"I should be the last, however, to allow the occasional failure in the working of the principle of the organization of labor to prejudice me against the principle itself, for in that principle I strongly believe. In the further development of the organization of labor and large business, the public interest, as well as the interest of labor and capital alike, will, it seems to me, be best advanced by whatever stimulates every man to do the best work of which he is capable, by the fullest recognition of the common interest of employers and employed, and by an earnest effort to dispel distrust and hatred and to promote good will."

"As to the question of the recognition or non-recognition of labor unions in Colorado, my attitude has been in conformity with the views I have expressed relative to the responsibilities of stockholders, directors and managers. The hiring and discharging of men and the framing of agreements as respects the same are functions which I have regarded as rightfully belonging to the management and not to the stockholders. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has been managed on this principle. The decision of the officers with respect to the recognition of labor unions, without any consultation or communication with me, and I had no knowledge of their decision until after the strike had been declared."

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Denies Dictatorship.

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Cause of Trouble Studied.

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# FOE TO POUNCE ON U. S., MAXIM WARNS

Inventor Predicts Fire and Sword for Rich Eastern States.

PICTURES INVADERS SWEEPING COUNTRY

Twilight Club Told Unpreparedness for War Invites Planned Attack.

"Unless this whole country awakens to its danger and rises up as one man and demands prompt and adequate defensive measures an invasion is not unlikely," said Hudson Maxim at a meeting of the Twilight Club last night at the Hotel McAlpin.

If attacked by a strong European enemy, Mr. Maxim concluded, "the entire country east of the Alleghenies will probably be Belgiumized with fire and sword, depopulated, degraded and desolated by an invading army. This will happen within a very short time after the present war is over."

His talk took place during the debate on the subject of national armament, in which he, Henry Reuterbach, naval expert, and W. Morgan Shuster, ex-treasurer of Persia, advocated added defenses. W. Morgan Williams, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, and Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole spoke for immediate disarmament.

Maxim Draws Armed Circle. "Take a man of the United States," continued Mr. Maxim, "with a pair of compasses strike a circle, with a radius of 160 miles around Peekskill, N. Y., as a center, and in that circle will be found 90 per cent of the arms and ammunition works, military stores, munitions, powder works, torpedo works and the works of the entire country, together with the principal coal fields of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Maxim said that the country will not be the work of months, or of years, but only of a few days, and the thing will be done before we have time to mobilize the available fighting forces we have, much less to capture and subdue the citizen soldiery.

"This vital area is the solar plexus of Uncle Sam, and an army of a hundred thousand trained men landed on our Atlantic seaboard will be able to capture and subdue the populace as easily as the police of New York can subdue a rioting mob."

"People do not seem to appreciate the fact that war is an industry, and no other industry so much dependent upon the skill of the labor operating the machinery. Labor saving machinery in war is lifesaving machinery. The rapid fire gun is the greatest lifesaving instrument in the world."

Two National Crimes Bared. "There are two national crimes of equal enormity—the one that of military aggression, and the other that of unpreparedness."

Mr. Reuterbach, who preceded Mr. Maxim in advocating armament, spoke of the position the United States

# "Children of Earth"

Since "The Great Divide" no other American play has made such a lasting impression on its hearers as Alice Brown's "Children of Earth," which won the \$10,000 prize I offered for a superior play.

As seen at the Booth Theatre, its romance, its grip, and its humor, of character have proven a tonic to many weary of the conventional play.

WINTHROP AMES would be placed in if called to back the Monroe Doctrine.